Product.	Increase.	Decrease.
Copper	.....	$ 139,368
Gold, Yukon	.....	1,913,000
British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and Ontario	.....	530,590
Pig iron (from Canadian ore)	194,042	.....
Iron ore, exports	16,811	.....
Lead	868,858	.....
Nickel	.....	783,051
Silver	418,217	.....
Zinc	.....	24,244
Asbestus	250,487	.....
Coal	.....	496,333
Coke	149,815	.....
Petroleum	.....	64,664
Cement	47,400	.....
Total	$1,945,630	$3,951,250
Net decrease	.....	$2,005,620

The special features of the leading mineral industries which, taken together, contribute close on 85 per cent of the grand aggregate for 1904, are to be found in the table given below:

Product.	Quantity. Increase.	Quantity. Decrease.	Value. Increase.	Value. Decrease.
	——Per cent——			
Metallic—				
Copper	.67	....	....	2.47
Gold	....	....	....	12.97
Pig iron (from Canadian ore only)	62.41	....	27.41	....
Pig iron (from both home and imported ores	1.87	....	....	4.29
Lead	109.49	....	113.05	....
Nickel	....	15.65	....	15.65
Silver	16.26	....	24.46	....
Non-metallic—				
Asbestus and asbestic	16.72	....	26.94	....
Coal	....	1.75	....	3.29
Coke	....	3.16	8.64	....
Petroleum	13.55	....	....	6.16
Portland cement	35.46	....	4.12	....

Taking the different classes, comparison with the totals for 1903 shows that the structural material and clay products class remained practically stationary as far as their aggregate value is concerned, whilst the total for the metallic class show a decrease of $2,000,000, a feature which has already been explained.

1903. Product.	Per cent of total mineral production of Canada.	1904. Product.	Per cent of total mineral production of Canada.
1 Gold	30.10	1 Coal and coke	27.32
2 Coal and Coke	26.88	2 Gold	27.18
3 Building material	9.05	3 Building material	9.39
4 Copper	9.02	4 Copper	9.13
5 Nickel	7.99	5 Nickel	6.99
6 Silver	2.73	6 Silver	3.53
7 Cement	1.96	7 Lead	2.71
8 Petroleum	1.68	Cement	2.07
9 Asbestus	1.46	9 Asbestus	1.96
10 Lead	1.23	10 Petroleum	1.63
11 Pig iron (from Canadian ore)	1.13	11 Pig iron (from Canadian ore)	1.49

The foregoing table is intended to illustrate the relative values of the contributions to the grand total of the mineral output of Canada. The figures given account for all but 6.6 per cent of the whole. They omit all those contributing less than 1 per cent, although some of these, such as the mica and corundum industries, are otherwise interesting and important.

As formerly, the coal and coke output, when added to the value of the gold, constitute considerably more than half the mineral values produced, whilst, if the whole of the metal producing industries, together with coal and coke, be considered, a little less than 10 per cent of the whole remains to be accounted for.

The per capita of the total mineral products for 1904 was about $10.40 as compared with $11.89, in 1903, and $2.23, in 1886, the first year for which figures are available.

Gold.—Practically every province in Canada shows a falling off in gold production, in 1904, as compared with 1903. Nova Scotia, which ordinarily has an output of about half a million dollars, shows a decrease of nearly half its production. Several reasons are given for this, among which may be mentioned (1) the extreme drought during the past season, (2) the closing down, owing to financial difficulties, of a number of the best producing mines, and (3) the cessation of production at the Richardson mine owing to the destruction of the shaft and workings by an extensive crush.

In Ontario, although a considerable amount of prospecting and development has been done, most of the mines that were formerly important producers, were not operated during the year.

In British Columbia, an increased output from placer mines is indicated, while a smaller production was obtained from the lode mines. The ore shipments from Rossland and vicinity, the chief gold producing district, were less than in 1903 by about 20,000 tons.

The Yukon output for the year $10,337,000 is based on the receipts of Canadian Yukon gold at the United States mint at San Francisco and other receiving offices.

Silver.—The bounty granted by the Dominion government on the production of lead ores, seems to have stimulated the operations of the silver-lead mines. The St. Eugene mine, in East Kootenay, was reopened and its production probably accounts for the greater part of the increase.

Silver .999 fine is now turned out at the refinery of the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail, B. C., as is also gold, .994 fine. Refined silver has been shipped to New York, San Francisco and to China.

The average price per oz. of fine silver in New York during the year was 57.221 cents as compared with 53.45 cents in 1903.

Lead.—Although over twice as much lead was produced in 1904 as in 1903, the output is still far from its former maximum, viz., 31,584 tons in 1900. The production in 1904 was about 19,000 tons as compared with 9,070 tons in 1903.

The exports of lead from Canada in 1904 were